ALDOKHIN, P.

Organizers of a fighting competition. Mast.ugl. no.4:12-13 '59. (MIRA 12:6)

1. Sekretar' partiynogo byuro shakhty "Shushtalepskaya-1" tresta Osinnikiugol'.
(Coal mines and mining)
(Socialist competition)

L 51506-65 EWT(1)/EWA(h) Peb

ACCESSION NR: AP5015331 UR/0286/65/000/009/0089/0089
681.142.644.3

AUTHOR: Zaytsev, G. F.; Aldokhin, V. F.; Demin, Yu. V. 16 B

TITLE: A wide band dc differentiator. Class 42, No. 170746

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 9, 1965, 89

TOPIC TAGS: differentiating circuit, phase discriminator, voltage doubler

ABSTRACT: This Author's Certificate introduces: 1. A wide band dc differentiator made in the form of a phase discriminator with storage. The device contains a diode and an RC circuit connected in series with the load to reduce the output impedence. 2. A modification of this device which contains two memory elements connected in series to double the output voltage.

ASSOCIATION: none

SUBMITTED: 10Aug62 ENCL: 01 SUB CODE: EC

NO REF SOV: 000 OTHER: 000

Card 1/2

L 51506-65

ACCESSION NR: AP5015331 ENCLOSURE: 01

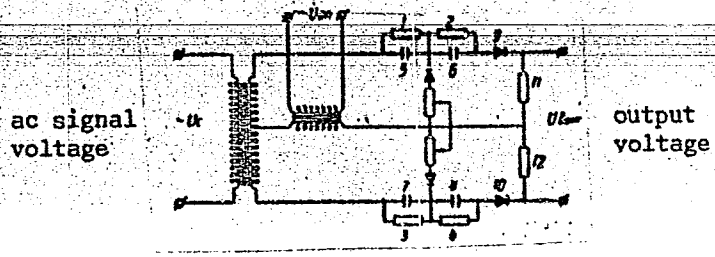


Fig. 1. 1-4--resistors for the RC circuits; 5-8--capacitors for the RC circuits; 9 and 10--diodes; 11 and 12--load resistors

Card 2/2

BELEVTSOV, G.A.; KRASAVTSEV, N.I.; MISHCHENKO, N.M.; SOLDATKIN, A.I.; SHARKEVICH, L.D.; Prinimali uchastiye: FROLOV, S.Ya.; SHESTOPALOV, I.I.; PECHNIKOVA, Z.A.; STOLBUNSKIY, L.Z.; USOV, V.T.; GLOTOV, P.L.; VOLKOVA, A.Ya.; ALDOKHINA, V.P.; VOLOSHIN, Yu.T.; SHUMAKOV, I.S.; ZAPOROZHETS, N.P.; SHAPOSHNIKOV, V.P.; GONCHAROVA, M.Ya.

Investigation of blast furnace smelting using natural gas. Stal' 22 no.6:483-486 Je '62. (MIRA 16:7)

(Blast furnaces—Equipment and supplies)

ALDOR, Tibor

BARNAHAZI, Jeno, Dr.; ALDOR, Tibor

Significance and conditions of introduction of dietary nutrition in industrial plants. Nepegeszsegugy 38 no.7:178-183 July 57.

1. Közlemeny az Orszagos Elelmezes- es Taplakozastudomanyi Intezetbol (Igazgato: Tarjan Robert dr.)

(INDUSTRIAL HYGIENE
food serv. in indust. plants in Hungary, dietary requirements & organiz. (Hun))

(DIETS
in food serv. in indust. plants in Hungary, requirements & organiz. (Hun))

ALDOR, T.; FESZI I.

Introduction of mild diets in plant kitchens. p. 25

Budapest, Hungary. Elelmezesrudimanyi Intezer. YEARBOOK. Budapest, 1959.

Monthly list of East European Accession (EEAI) LC, Vol 9, no. 2, Feb. 1960

Uncl.

ALDOR, Tibor

Combined application of high-frequency field and infrared radiation for preparing meat. Musz elet 18 no.14:15 4 Jl '63.

29025
S/043/61/000/004/003/008
D274/D302

26.2181

AUTHOR: Aldoshin, G.T.

TITLE: Hydraulic shock in a deformed pipe line

PERIODICAL: Leningrad. Universitet. Vestnik. Seriya matematiki, mekhaniki i astronomii, no. 4, 1961, 93 - 102

TEXT: The hydraulic shock is considered, due to the deformation of the pipeline by pressure and inertia forces of the fluid on displacement of the pipeline. Similar problems arise in the study of dynamic processes in cooling systems of engines, the effect of shock-waves on pipelines, etc. Basic equations: As an example, a cylindrical pipe (the combustion chamber of an engine) with an envelope (shell) is considered; the cooling-liquid flows between pipe and envelope (Fig. 1). The increased pressure inside the chamber leads to deformation of the pipewalls and the appearance of additional velocity components. Neglecting friction and the geometric head, the system of equations which determines the unsteady fluid flow in a system of coordinates linked with the pipe, is

Card 1/6

Hydraulic shock in a ...

$$\frac{\partial \rho F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho v F}{\partial x} = 0, \quad (1.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \rho v F}{\partial t} + \frac{\partial \rho v^2 F}{\partial x} = -F\frac{\partial p}{\partial x} - pF\frac{du}{dt}, \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{p + p_*}{\rho^n} = \text{const}, \quad (1.3)$$

where v, p, ρ are the mean longitudinal velocity, pressure and density; F - the cross-sectional area between pipe and envelope, u - the rate of pipe displacement, p_* and n - constants. F is determined from

$$F = F_0\left(1 - a_1\frac{P - P_0}{E} + a_2\frac{p - p_0}{E}\right), \quad (1.4)$$

where P is the internal pressure. The values of the deformation coefficients a_1 and a_2 depend on the thickness and material of the walls and on the form of the gap. For steel pipes and envelope with

Card 2/7

Hydraulic shock in a ...

internal and external radii r_1, r_2, r_3 and r_4, in the case of an annular channel:

$$a_1=\frac{4r_1^2r_2^2}{(r_2^2-r_1^2)(r_3^2-r_2^2)};$$
$$a_2=\frac{4}{3}\cdot\frac{r_2^2(r_2^2+2r_1^2)}{(r_3^2-r_2^2)(r_2^2-r_1^2)}+\frac{4}{3}\cdot\frac{r_3^2(r_3^2+2r_1^2)}{(r_4^2-r_3^2)(r_3^2-r_2^2)}. \quad (1.5)$$

Boundary- and initial conditions: The equations for the hydrodynamic parameters at the discontinuity surface are set up; from these equations it follows that if the pressure, density, and velocity at one side of the discontinuity are known, and P and D (rate of pressure propagation) given, then the flow parameters on the other side of the discontinuity can be found. Approximate solution: With simplifying assumptions, one obtains

$$\frac{\rho_0F_0}{n(p_*+p_0)}\left[1+a_2\frac{n(p_*+p_0)}{E}-\frac{n-1}{n}\frac{p-p_0}{p_*+p_0}\right]\frac{\partial p}{\partial t}+\frac{\partial \rho vF}{\partial x}=\frac{a_1}{E}\rho_0F_0\frac{\partial P}{\partial t}, \quad (3.1)$$
$$F_0\frac{\partial p}{\partial x}+\frac{\partial \rho vF}{\partial t}=-\rho F\frac{du}{\partial t}.$$

Card 3/7

Hydraulic shock in a ...

System (3.1) is non-homogeneous, unlike the usual equations of the theory. By introducing new functions

$$I(x, t) = \rho F(v + u) - Q_0, \quad II(x, t) = p - p_0 - a\frac{\overline{K}}{E}(P - P_0),$$

one obtains the ordinary wave-equation

$$\frac{\partial II}{\partial t} + \frac{\overline{K}}{\rho_0 F_0}\frac{\partial I}{\partial x} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial II}{\partial x} + \frac{1}{F_0}\frac{\partial I}{\partial t} = 0, \qquad (3.2)$$

where $\overline{K}$ is the linearized bulk modulus. The solution of (3.2) is:

$$II(x, t) = f_1(x - \lambda t) + f_2(x + \lambda t),$$

$$I(x, t) = \frac{F_0}{\lambda} f_1(x - \lambda t) - \frac{F_0}{\lambda} f_2(x + \lambda t). \qquad (3.3)$$

The discharge Q and the pressure at the discontinuity are connected by

Card 4/7

Hydraulic shock in a ...

$$p_2(x, t) = p_1(x, t) - \left[1 - \left(\sigma \frac{M_1}{M_2}\right)^{\frac{2n}{n+1}}\right] p_*,$$
$$Q_2(x, t) = Q_1(x, t) - \rho_0 F_0 \left[1 - \frac{1}{\sigma} \cdot \left(\sigma \frac{M_1}{M_2}\right)^{\frac{2n}{n+1}}\right] D. \qquad (3.4)$$

The values of the function $\sigma\left(M_1/M_2\right)$ are given in a table. An approximate expression is derived for this function, viz.

$$\sigma \frac{M_1}{M_2} = 1 - \frac{n+1}{2n} F(M_1) \frac{1 - \frac{\beta}{\sigma^2}}{1 - \frac{n+1}{n} F(M_2) \frac{\beta}{\sigma^2}}, \qquad (3.5)$$

where $F(M_2) = \frac{n M_2^2}{1 + n M_2^2}$.

A comparison between this expression and the exact expression shows good agreement in the range $0 \leqslant M_2 \leqslant 0.8$. After transformations, Eq. (3.4) reduces to

$$p_2(x, t) = p_1(x, t) - \Phi_1(t) p_*,$$
$$Q_2(x, t) = Q_1(x, t) - \rho_0 F_0 \Phi_2(t) D, \qquad (3.10)$$

Card 5/7

Hydraulic shock in a ...

where Φ_1 and Φ_2 are known functions of time. Eq. (3.10), together with the boundary conditions for x = 0, x = L, and given initial conditions, permit solving Eq. (3.3). In the following, the solution for particular types of boundary conditions is considered. Counterflow systems: The discharge Q and the pressure p are found by solving the system of equations step-by-step. Hydraulic shock in a complex pipe line: The foregoing calculations were carried out on the assumption that a_1 and a_2 are constant or change but little. With small modifications, the above method can be also used if a_1 and a_2 undergo sharp changes. The pertinent equations are set up. There are 2 figures, 1 table and 3 Soviet-bloc references.

Card 6/7

ALDOSHIN, G.T.

Hydraulic jump in a pipeline due to deformation. Vest.LGU 16 no.19:93-102 '61. (MIRA 14:10)

(Hydraulic jump)

ALDOSHINA, I.A.

Investigating vibrations of a conic shell. Issl. po uprug. i plast. no.3:107-113 '64. (MIRA 18:4)

KIRICHENKO, V.; BROKTSITTER, G.; LAKOZA, I.; SOKOLOVA, Yu., master sporta; ALDOSHIN, L. (Kazan')

Create, invent, test! Kryl.rod. 14 no.4:31 Ap '63. (MIRA 16:5)

1. Instruktor gorodskoy stantsii yunykh tekhnikov, Khar'kov (for Kirichenko). 2. Instruktor aeroklyuba, g. Karaganda (for Broktsitter). 3. Instruktor aviamodel'nogo kruzhka stantsii yunykh tekhnikov, Berdyansk (for Lakoza).
(Airplanes--Models)

ALDOSHIN, V., inzh.

Assigning construction workers to brigades. Sots. trud 6 no.4: 123-124 Ap '61. (MIRA 16:7)

1. Otdel rabochikh kadrov, truda i zarabotnoy platy Dnepropetrovskogo soveta narodnogo khozyaystva.
(Dnepropetrovsk Province--Construction industry)

ALDOSHIN, V. G., ESKIN, V. E., KALISTOV, O. V., And TSVETKOV, V. N.

"Some problems in the light scattering of solutions," a paper presented at the 9th Congress on the Chemistry and Physics of High Polymers, 28 Jan-2 Feb 57, Moscow, Polymer Research Inst.

B-3,084,395

KOROTKOV, A.A.; SHIBAYEV, L.A.; PYRKOV, L.M.; ALDOSHIN, V.G.; FRENKEL', S.Ya.

Synthesis and study of hybrid polymers. Styrene and isoprene block-polymers obtained by catalytic polymerization in a solution under the action of butyllithium. Vysokom. soed. 1 no.3:443-454 Mr '59. (MIRA 12:10)

1.Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Styrene) (Isoprene)

CHETYRKINA, G.M.; ALDOSHIN, V.G.; FRENKEL', S.Ya.

Physicochemical studies of poly-para-carbethoxyphenylmethacrylamide. Part 1: Abnormal dependence of the characteristic viscosity of polypara-carbethoxyphenylmethacrylamide on the molecular weight. Vysokom.soed. 1 no.8:1133-1142 Ag '59. (MIRA 13:2)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Viscosity) (Acrylamide)

ALDOSHIN, V.G.; SAVITSKAYA, M.N.; FRENKEL', S.Ya.

Some physicochemical characteristics of high molecular weight polyacrylamide. Vysokom. soed. 2 no. 3:347-353 Mr '60. (MIRA 13:11)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Acrylamide)

32355
S/190/62/004/001/018/020
B145/B147

15.8330 2409, 2209, 1436

AUTHORS: Aldoshin, V. G., Frenkel', S. Ya.

TITLE: Selective interaction in polymer chains. I. Hydrodynamic properties and solubility of the 9 : 1 methyl methacrylate - methacrylic acid copolymer

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 1, 1962, 116-123

TEXT: The 9 : 1 methyl methacrylate - methacrylic acid copolymer was studied by viscosity measurements and by determining sedimentation constants. The results were evaluated to obtain information on the conformation of the polymer in various solvent mixtures. The measurement of the concentration dependence of the intrinsic viscosity of non-fractionated polymer solutions (molar weight $\sim 2 \cdot 10^6$) in a mixture of dichloroethane and dimethyl formamide (DMFA) has shown that the intrinsic viscosity rises gradually with increasing DMFA content, but exhibits a jump around 90-100% DMFA. In pure DMFA, the η_{sp}/c curve takes a course characteristic of a slightly ionized polyelectrolyte. The polymer is insoluble in pure dichloroethane and swells linearly by a factor of 10.

Card 1/3

Selective interaction in ...

It dissolves immediatly when a few drops of DMFA are added. These results are ascribed to the occurrence of carboxyl-carboxyl hydrogen bonds between chains, which are split by the ionizing effect of DMFA on the carboxyl groups. On the other hand, it is also assumed that hydrogen bonds are contained in the chains. In inert solvents, e.g., dichloroethane, these bonds effect a concentration of the individual chains of the polymer to a rigid coil. When DMFA is added, a cooperative splitting of hydrogen bonds takes place, accompanied by ionization of the carboxyl groups. In a 4 : 1 mixture of acetone and water (pH = 10), the molecules associate under the action of water on the hydrophobic links of the polymer chain, which results in a sharp increase of intrinsic viscosity with concentration. A curve with a maximum was obtained for the concentration dependence of the intrinsic viscosity of a polymer solution in a 4 : 1 mixture of DMFA and water (pH = 11). The intrinsic viscosity in this case is lower than in pure DMFA, which is ascribed to the effect of water on the methyl methacrylate links. The measurement of the concentration dependence of intrinsic viscosity in dimethyl formamide of three copolymer fractions, obtained by fractional precipitation, indicates that only the fraction with the highest molecular weight ($4.82 \cdot 10^6$) behaves like a polyelectrolyte

Card 2/3

Selective interaction in ...

This means that in fractional precipitation splitting takes place with respect to both the molecular weight and composition (content of methacrylic acid). This also explains the relatively high value of a (1.4) obtained from the relation $[\eta] \cdot M^a$. The molecular weight M was calculated from Flory's formula. S. Ye. Bresler is thanked for interest. The fractionation of the polymer was carried out by S. Ya. Lyubina at the laboratory of V. N. Tsvetkov. There are 7 figures and 13 references: 8 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The 3 references to English-language publications read as follows: V. Deal, F. Wyld, Anal. Chem., 27, 47, 1955; P. Doty, J. Polymer Sci., 23, 881, 1957; D. O. Jordan, T. Kurucsev, Polymer, 1, 193, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR
(Institute of High Molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 10, 1961

Card 3/3

15.8080 1372

33379
S/190/62/004/002/008/021
B101/B110

AUTHORS: Aldoshin, V. G., Frenkel', S. Ya., Chetyrkina, G. M.

TITLE: Physicochemical properties of polycarbethoxyphenylmethacrylamide (PCEPMA). II Comparison of the o-and p-isomers

PERIODICAL: Vysokomolekulyarnyye soyedineniya, v. 4, no. 2, 1962, 207-215

TEXT: The authors study the anomaly in the intrinsic viscosity of p-PCEPMA which was described in the paper Vysokomolek. soyed., 1, 1133, 1959. The monomers were synthesized according to M. M. Koton, T. A. Sokolova, G. M. Chetyrkina (Zh. obshch. khim., 27, 185, 1957). The p-polymer was obtained by heating the monomer for 24 hrs at 110 and 125°C each, then for 10 hrs at 140°C in the presence of t-butylperoxide 0.3%. 21 fractions were precipitated from a 1% acetone solution by means of a 2:1 acetone-water mixture. The molecular weight (M) of fraction 1 was $2.31 \cdot 10^6$, $[\eta] = 3.44$ in dimethylformamide, M of fraction 21 was $0.093 \cdot 10^6$, $[\eta] = 0.25$. The

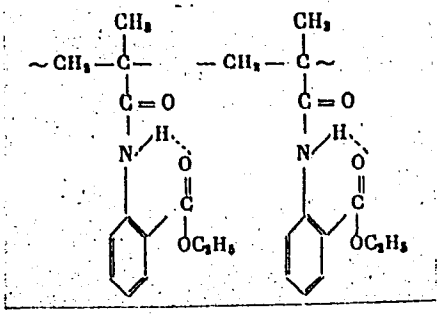
Card 1/05

Physicochemical properties ...

o-polymer was obtained by heating the monomer for 24 hrs at 60, 80, 100, 120°C each, and for 10 hrs at 140°C in the presence of 0.2% t-butylperoxide + 0.1% benzoyl peroxide. 13 fractions were separated from a 3% solution in dichloroethane by means of a 1:1 methanol dichloroethane mixture. Fraction 1: $M = 24.00 \cdot 10^6$, $[\eta]$ = 3.10 in dimethylformamide; fraction 13: $M = 0.026 \cdot 10^6$, $[\eta]$ = 0.31. The authors determined the functions $\log [\eta] = \varphi(\log M)$ and $\log S_o = \psi(\log M)$, S_o is the sedimentation coefficient with infinite dilution in dimethyl formamide (Fig. 1). The macromolecules of the o-polymer behaved like the usual statistical coils (linear functions). This is explained by H bonds within the monomer according to the structure:

Card 2/5

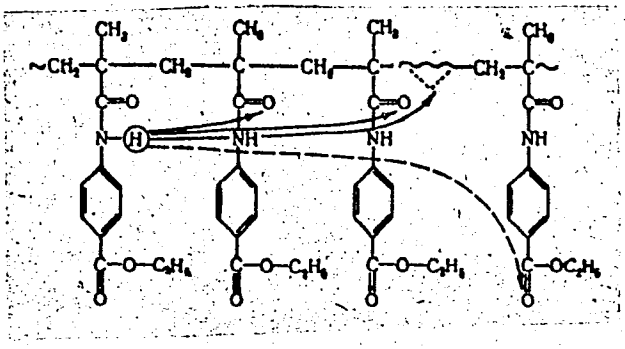
Physicochemical properties ...



In the p-polymer the functions of $[\eta]$ are nonlinear. The value of the slope of the curves for M $2 \cdot 10^6$ asymptotically approaches 2 and 0 which is characteristic of rod-like particles. The authors assume a cylindrical conformation with a comparatively large cross section and a length proportional to M. The rigidity is caused by interchain H bonds in α-helices of the polypeptide type.

Card 3/8

Physicochemical properties ...



The fractionation data were analyzed on the basis of the change in the molecular weight distribution (MWD) between the value of the Flory function with $M_w : M_2 = 2$ (rupture of the kinetic chains due to disproportionation) and $M_w : M_n = 3/2$ (recombination). M_w, M_n and M_z were calculated not graphically but directly from the equations $M_n = 1/\sum W_i/M_i$; $M_w = \sum W_i M_i$;

$M_z = \sum W_i M_i^2 / \sum W_i M_i$. $M_z : M_w : M_n \approx 3:2:1$ was obtained for the p-polymer. For the o-polymer this ratio was approximately 4:3:2. The MWD here has recombination character and is displaced by an order of magnitude along the M axis as compared with the "most probable MWD" of Flory. V. Ye. Eskin is mentioned. There are 4 figures, 2 tables, and 15 references: 10 Soviet-bloc and 5 non-Soviet-bloc. The three references to English-language publications read as follows: P. J. Flory, Principles of Polymer Chemistry, Cornell Univ. Press, Ithaca, N. Y., 1953; T. Svedberg, K. O. Pedersen, The Ultracentrifuge, Oxford, 1940; C. Booth, L. Beason, J. Polymer Sci., 42, 81, 93, 1960.

ASSOCIATION: Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR (Institute of High-molecular Compounds AS USSR)

SUBMITTED: February 8, 1961

Fig. 1. $\log [\eta] = f(\log M)$ and $\log S_o = \varphi(\log M)$ for p-PCEPMA in dimethylformamide.

ALDOSHIN, V.G.; BRESLER, S.Ye.; SAMINSKIY, Ye.M.

Thermodynamics of the helix - coil transition in proteins.
Vysokom.soed. 4 no.7:1118-1123 Jl '62. (MIRA 15:7)

1. Institut vysokomolekulyarnykh soyedineniy AN SSSR.
(Proteins)

ALDOSHINA, A.I.

Possibility of predicting the ice limit in the Sea of Okhotsk and Tartar Strait during the spring months. Trudy GOIN no.76: 104-126 '64 (MIRA 18:1)

GERKEN, Ye.B.; ALDOSHINA, K.A.

Investigating by means of tagged atoms the process of thermal addition of impurities to pure cadmium. Sbor. nauch. trud. Gintsvetmeta no.18:94-99 '61. (MIRA 16:7)

(Cadmium--Testing)
(Radioisotopes--Industrial applications)

SOV/124-58-5-5377

Translation from: Referativnyy zhurnal, Mekhanika, 1958, Nr 5, p 60 (USSR)

AUTHOR: Aldoshina, Ye I.

TITLE: The Surface Heat Balance of the Sea of Japan (Teplovoy balans poverkhnosti Yaponskogo morya)

PERIODICAL: Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1957, Nr 35, pp 119-159

ABSTRACT: Results are given of calculations for the surface heat balance of the Sea of Japan made from the mean values covering many years of observations. The author describes in detail the analyses made of the separate components of the heat balance. I. The Incoming Flux of Solar Radiation. This quantity was calculated by two different methods, one which allowed for the distribution of atmospheric transparency and moisture content and one which did not make allowance therefor. Comparing the results obtained showed that cloudiness conditions and atmospheric moisture exert a considerable influence on the distribution of insolation over the basin of the Sea. The Sea makes its largest gain of insolational heat during the warm season of the year, i.e., from April through August, the maximum rate of absorption occurring in May or August and amounting, in the southern part of the Sea, to 11-12 kcal/cm^2 per month. Curves are given showing the annual fluctuations of the separate heat-

Card 1/3

The Surface Heat Balance of the Sea of Japan

balance components. II. The effective radiation was calculated in accordance with the semiempirical Angstrom-Kuz'min formula. Maps are included showing the spatial distribution of heat losses occasioned by the effective radiation. The least amounts of effective radiation are observed in the summer of the year when, together with the rise in air temperature, the air masses have a higher moisture content. III. The quantity of heat lost through evaporation was calculated with the formula of V.S. Samoylenko [Tr. Gos. okeanogr. in-ta, 1952, Nr 21 (33)]. The smallest heat losses through evaporation occur in the spring and summer months (May through August) when air masses having a high moisture content are carried in from the ocean by the summer monsoon. The greatest heat loss through evaporation occurs in January (9.7 kcal/cm^2 per month). IV. The exchange of heat between sea surface and atmosphere occasioned by convective turbulence, too, was calculated with the Samoylenko formula. In the spring and summer months the relatively cool sea receives from the atmosphere heat brought in by the moist warmed air masses. The quantity of heat exchanged in this manner is less than 1.3 kcal/cm^2 per month. From September through March the Sea gives off heat into the air. The maximum quantity of heat thus released is 6.5 kcal/cm^2 per month. Map analysis shows that the heat exchanged through convective turbulence is of minor importance when compared with the other heat-

The Surface Heat Balance of the Sea of Japan

balance factors. The relative weights of the various positive and negative heat-balance factors for the Sea of Japan are shown in a table. In addition, maps are included showing the spatial distribution of the heat losses for each of the heat-exchange components as well as for the overall heat balance. Among the negative components effective radiation is the foremost, second place going to heat loss through evaporation; the exchange of heat between sea surface and atmosphere as a result of convective turbulence accounts for the least of the Sea's heat losses. In the spring and summer months insolation is the principal source of the heat gained by the Sea. Condensing water vapor and convective turbulence add but insignificant quantities. Gain of heat by the Sea predominates over its loss of heat wherever there is a cold advection (as, for example, in the region of an onshore current). In January the heat balance is negative over the Sea's entire surface. The greatest loss of heat occurs in the region of the Tsushima Current (up to 12-16 kcal/cm^2 per month), the smallest part of this loss being in the Sea's western portion. In July the balance is positive everywhere, but its spatial-distribution pattern over the whole of the Sea's basin is complicated.

A.S. Sarkisyan

1. Sea of Japan--Surface properties 2. Sea of Japan--Temperature factors
Card 3/3 3. Mathematics--Applications

ALDOSHINA, Ye. I.

Changes in the amount of ice and the position of the edge of ice in the Sea of Japan and the Sea of Okhotsk in spring and summer. Trudy GOIN no.54:22-34 '60. (MIRA 14:4)
(Japan, Sea of--Ice) (Okhotsk, Sea of--Ice)

ALDOKHINA, Ye. I.

Method for numerical forecasting of ice conditions in the Sea of Okhotsk and Tatar Strait in the spring period. Trudy GOIN no.71:83-95 '64. (MIRA 17:10)

AIDOSHKIN, G. P.

"Mechanization of the Stacking of Coal and Clays," Ogneupory, No. 6, 1949.

ALDOTT, Sandor

Schweizer 2-32. Repules 16 no.3:17 Mr '63.

ALDOTT, Sandor

My meeting with the Texas tornado. Repules 16 no.4:8 Ap '63.

ALDOTT, Sandor, Gyemantkoszorus v barlazo repulo

The Hp-11 and HP 11A gliders. Repules 17 no.8:9 Ag '64.

ALDOTT, Sandor

SISU-1A, the Finnish-built glider. Repules 16 no.9:9 S '63.

ALDOTT, Sandor

Record achievements at the Marfa gliding camp. Repules 17 no. 12:8-9 D '64.

ALDOVA, E.; RASKA, K.

Air borne infections; prevention of infection in hospitals, with special reference to streptococcal superinfection. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no.47:1320-1324 24 Nov 50. (CIML 20:4)

ALDOVA, E.

RASKA, K; ALDOVA, E.

Air borne infections: use of bacteriophage as experimental medium in studies on prevention of virus diseases. Cas. lek. cesk. 89 no.48:1353-1355 1 Dec 50. (CLML 20:4)

ALDOVA, E.

D.I. Ivanovskii, founder of teaching on filtrable viruses. Cas.lek. cesk. 90 no.8:249-251 23 Feb 1951. (CLML 20:7)

1. Author is M.D.

ZNAMENACEK, K.; ALDOVA, E.

Air-borne infections in newborn. Pediat. listy, Praha 7 no.6:321-325 Nov-Dec 1952. (CLML 24:2)

1. Of the Pediatric Department (Head--Docent Kamil Kubat, M.D.) of the Institute of Mother and Child Welfare (Director--J. Trapl, M.D.) and of the Microbiological Department (Head--Docent Karel Raska, M.D.) of State Health Institute, Prague.

ALDOVA, E.

RASKA, K.; ALDOVA, E.; KUBASEK, M.; SURYCEK, L.; HAVLIK, O.; MANYCH, J.; SANA, B.

Q fever. 1 Report on the first epidemics in Czechoslovakia. Cas. lek. cesk. 93 no.42:1153-1155 15 Oct 54.

1. Z Ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(Q FEVER, epidemiology
in Czech.)

SCHUH, Vaclav; ALDOVA, Eva; JELINEK, Jiri

Sulfonamide resistance of Shigella. II. Technic of testing on agar plates. Cesk. epidem. 11 no.3:150-156 My '62.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.

(SHIGELLA pharmacol) (SULFONAMIDES pharmacol)
(AGAR)

ALDOVA, E.

Some actual questions of the microbiological diagnosis, epidemiology, treatment and prevention of bacillary dysentery. J. hyg. epidem. 7 no.3:344-351 '63.

1. Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.

ALDOVA, E.; SODIA, I.

Shigella mucinase. 1. Method of detection and incidence in S. flexneri 2a. Cesk. epidem. 12 no.4:208-214 Jl '63.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(SHIGELLA) (INFLUENZA VIRUSES) (MUCIN)
(HYALURONIDASE)

ALDOVA,E.; JELINEK,J.

On some current problems in microbiological diagnosis, epidemiology, therapy and prevention of bacillary dysentery. V. State of Shigella sensitivity to antibiotics. Cesk. epidem. 13 no.2:96-101 8 My'64

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

RAKOVSKY, Julius; ALDOVA, Eva

Isolation of strains of the new Enterobacteriaceae group "Bartolomew" in Cuba. J. hyg. epidem. (Praha) 9 no.1:112-114 '65

1. Microbiology Department, District Hygiene and Epidemiology Station, Topolcany, and Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague.

ALDOVA, E.; HAUSNEROVA, S.

A note on the microbiological diagnosis of Escherichia coli O 124. I. Identification of an unusual form of E. coli O 124. Cesk. epidem. 14 no.3:177-185 My '65.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha a Krajska hygienicko-epidemiologicka stanice Jihoceskeho kraje, Ceske Budejovice.

SCHUH, V.; ALDOVA, E.

Vitamin B-1 and pantothenic acid as growth factors for Shigella flexneri. Cesk. epidem. 14 no.4:200-203 Jl '65.

1. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie, Praha.

L 09857-67 JK

ACC NR: AP6035665 (AN) SOURCE CODE: PO/0096/66/000/004/0315/0320

AUTHOR: Aldova, Eva; Zavadsky, Marian

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague (Zaklad Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Shigella sensitivity to antibiotics

SOURCE: Medycyna doswiadczalna i mikrobiologia, no. 4, 1966, 315-320

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, sulfonamide, streptomycin, tetracycline, microbiology, epidemiology, Shigella, chloramphenicol, terramycin, antibiotic resistance, sulfonamide resistance

ABSTRACT: A comparison of 476 random-selected Shigella flexneri and sonnei strains, isolated in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, showed that they possessed general resistance to the antibiotics chloramphenicol, streptomycin, terramycin, and tetracycline, and to sulfonamides. Of all strains tested and compared only four, while resistant to two antibiotics (one in Czechoslovakia to chloramphenicol and streptomycin, and three in Hungary and Poland to tetracycline and streptomycin), were sensitive to sulfonamides. All remaining strains were sulfonamide resistant.

Card 1/2

L 09857-67

ACC NR: AP6035665

Eva Sojkova took part in the laboratory work (in Czechoslovakia) and the authors thank Prof. Dr. K. Lachowicz, State Institute of Hygiene in Warsaw, and Dr. B. Sereny, State Institute of Hygiene in Budapest, for the Shigella strains made available to them for their studies, and Dr. E. Svandova, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology in Prague, for preparing statistical material. Orig. art. has: 3 tables. [W050]

SUB CODE: 06/ SUBM DATE: none/ ORIG REF: 002/ OTH REF: 005/

Card 2/2

POLAND PO/0096/66/000/004/0315/0320

AUTHOR: Aldova, Eva; Zavadsky, Marian

ORG: Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology, Prague (Zaklad Epidemiologii i Mikrobiologii)

TITLE: Shigella sensitivity to antibiotics.

SOURCE: Medycyna doswiadczalna i mikrobiologia, no. 4, 1966, 315-320

TOPIC TAGS: antibiotic, sulfonamide, streptomycin, tetracycline, microbiology, epidemiology, Shigella, chloramphenicol, terramycin, antibiotic resistance, sulfonamide resistance

ABSTRACT: A comparison of [illegible] random-selected Shigella flexneri and sonnei strains, isolated in Czechoslovakia, Hungary, and Poland, showed that they possessed general resistance to the antibiotics chloramphenicol, streptomycin, terramycin, and tetracycline, and to sulfonamides. Of all strains tested and compared only four, while resistant to two antibiotics (one in Czechoslovakia to chloramphenicol and streptomycin, and three in Hungary and Poland to tetracycline and streptomycin), were sensitive to sulfonamides. All remaining strains were sulfonamide-resistant.

CZECHOSLOVAKIA

SKORKOVSKY, B., MUDr.; ALDOVA, E., RNDr, CSc.

1. Head, Dept. of Microbiology (Mikrobiologicke oddeleni), OHS, Litomerice (for Skorkovsky); 2. National Reference Laboratory for Genus Shigella, Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology (Narodni referencni laborator pro shigely pri Ustavu epidemiologie a mikrobiologie), Prague (Aldova - Head)

Prague, Prakticky lekar, No 1, 5 January 1967, pp 19-23

"Rare Shigella."

ALDOVA-KLECKOVA, Eva

BRAZDOVA, Kvetusa; ALDOVA-KLECKOVA, Eva

Experiences with the parasitological examination of the inhabitants of the province of North Hamgen in Korea. Cesk. epidem. mikrob. imun. 6 no.3:186-187 May 57.

1. Hygienicky a epidemiologicky ustav lekarske fakulty v Brne. Ustav epidemiologie a mikrobiologie v Praze.
(PARASITIC DISEASES, epidemiol.
in Korea (Cz))

Aldu, I.

RUMANIA/Analytical Chemistry - Analysis of Inorganic Substances. E-2

Abs Jour : Ref Zhur - Khimiya, No 8, 1958, 24852

Author : Kekedy, L., Manok, F., Aldu, I.

Inst : Rumanian Academy.

Title : Polarographic Determination of Bromine-Ion

Orig Pub : Studii si cercetari chim. Acad. RPR Fil. Cluj, 1956, 7, No 1-4, 61-67

Abstract : Br^- is oxidized to BrO on subjected to polarography with SrCl background. The solution being analyzed is evaporated to a small volume, 2-3 ml of NaClO solution (12 g NaOH 7 g Cl in 100 ml solution) and 2.5-3.75 ml 1 N CH COOH are added and the mixture is evaporated to dryness on a water bath. The residue is dissolved in 8 ml water, 2 ml of 0.5 N SrCl are added, and after

Card 1/2

2

ALDUSEVA, V.YA.

AUTHOR: Martynov, D.Ya., and Alduseva, V.Ya. 33-3-15/32

TITLE: Changes in the construction of the МФ-2 microphotometer effected allowing measurements of high intensities. (Izmeneniya v konstruktsii mikrofotometra MF-2 v tselyakh izmereniya vysokikh plotnostey)

PERIODICAL: "Astronomicheskiy Zhurnal" (Journal of Astronomy), 1957, Vol.34, No.3, pp. 435-439 (U.S.S.R.)

ABSTRACT: The valve photo-element in the МФ-2 microphotometer has been replaced by a photo-multiplier ФЭУ-19, the sensitivity of the former being 410 μA/lumen and that of the latter 22.8 A/lum at an overall voltage of 1 250 V. The linearity of the photo-multiplier was checked against an optical wedge. The photo-multiplier was connected to a galvanometer (ГЗ-26) having a sensitivity of 2.6×10^{-9} A/mm/m. In order to increase the range of the measured densities, four neutral filters were used in conjunction with the microphotometer. The absorption in these filters was accurately known.

A difficulty was encountered in attempts to exclude scattered light. Finally, a limiting slit was chosen in the form of a modified Hartmann diaphragm. The slit was in the form of a rectangular opening, the linear dimensions of which could be varied. With these modifications it was possible to measure

Card 1/2

29569
S/033/61/038/004/002/010
E032/E514

3,1540 (1137)
3,1520 (1114, 1129)

AUTHORS: Martynov, D.Ya. and Alduseva, V.Ya.

TITLE: Absolute spectrophotometry of the chromosphere during the solar eclipse of June 30, 1954

PERIODICAL: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v.38, no.4, 1961, 593-610 + 1 plate

TEXT: The authors analyse the photographs of the flash spectrum obtained during the expedition organised by the Kazanskiy gosudarstvennyy universitet (Kazan State University) to Tikhoretsk Station (Ref.1: D.Ya.Martynov, Astron. tsirkulyar, No.151, 6, 1954). The spectrograms were obtained by L. V. Popov and A. L. Stolov in accordance with the programme developed by the first of the present authors, who also analysed the spectrograms after the death of L. V. Popov. The work was carried out at the Gosudarstvennyy astronomicheskiy in-t imeni P. K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute imeni P. K. Shternberg). The flash spectrum was obtained with the quartz spectrograph ISP-22 (ISP-22) (60° prism with 47 x 30 mm faces, focal length of collimator lens 600 mm, diameter of collimator lens 40 mm). The image of the sun was produced on the slit of the spectrograph by

Card 1/6

Absolute spectrophotometry ...

means of a parabolic mirror. The operation of the slit shutter was recorded with the aid of a loop oscillograph and a chronometer. The absolute error in the recorded instants of time was of the order of $\pm 0^{s}.1$. The linear dispersion of the spectrograph in the wavelength range 310-490 mμ was 18-66 Å/mm. The calibration of the photographs was made with the aid of spectrograms of the centre of the solar disc obtained through a quartz-platinum step-wedge absorber No. 558 and the standard ribbon lamp ЛТ-1 (LT-1). All the measurements were carried out on the self-recording microphotometer МФ-4 (MF-4). High density regions were examined with МФ-2 (MF-2) microphotometer (Ref. 2: D. Ya. Martynov, V.Ya.Alduseva, Astron.zh., 34, 435, 1957). Corrections were made for the microphotometer slit width, the Fraunhofer lines and the scattering of light in the photographic emulsion. These corrections amount to 12.4% at 340 mμ and 3% at 483 mμ. In addition to the above instrumental corrections, the following further three corrections were introduced: 1) for the difference in the exposure times; 2) for the extinction and 3) for the difference between the intensities measured without the step-wedge absorber and the intensity of the solar spectrum measured with the absorber in position. Detailed

Card 2/6

tables are reproduced giving the logarithm of the intensities of a column of the chromosphere with a unit cross-section and extending from a height h to infinity; the logarithm of the intensity at the lower boundary of the chromosphere, and the barometric gradient β for a large number of lines (HI; CaII; TiII; HeI; SrII; ScII; CaI; FeI; FeII; CrI; MnII; TiII; MnII; TiII). The results obtained for $H_{\beta-17}$; He; Ca + K; H; Ca; Fe; Fe$^+$; Ti$^+$; Sr$^+$; Sc; Cr$^+$ are compared with the results obtained by other authors. The results are described by the single-term exponential function

$$E(h) = E(0)\, e^{-\beta h} \qquad (11)$$

An approximate estimate is made of the abundances of CaI; CaII; SrII and H in the second quantum state. The altitude variation of the intensity of the helium lines (HeI λ4472; HeI λ4713) is analysed. The logE vs. h plots for these two lines were found to be curved. This is due to the fact that E(h) is given by the sum of two exponentials instead of the single exponential of Eq.(11). The second exponential is interpreted as

being due to a HeI cloud at a height of 1450 km above the lower boundary of the chromosphere. It was found that the lines λλ4026, 4472 and 5876, which have a common $2p^3P^o$ level, exhibit an intensity maximum at the same height (1000-2000 km above the lower boundary). There is definite evidence that the physical conditions in the chromosphere vary very considerably both in time and space. There are 7 figures, 12 tables and 20 references: 10 Soviet and 10 non-Soviet. The English-language references read as follows: Ref.6: C. W. Allen, Astrophys. Quantities, London, 1955; Ref.19: L. H. Aller, Sky a. Tel., 19, 338, 1960.

ASSOCIATION:
Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t im. P. K. Shternberga
(State Astronomical Institute imeni P.K. Shternberg)

SUBMITTED: November 1, 1960

Card 4/6

ACCESSION NR: AP3004323 S/0033/63/040/004/0678/0681

AUTHOR: Alduseva, V. Ya., Glushneva, I. N.

TITLE: Emission lines of the Beta Lyr envelope in the ultraviolet spectral region

SOURCE: Astronomicheskiy zhurnal, v. 40, no. 4, 1963, 678-681

TOPIC TAGS: Beta Lyr, Beta Lyr envelope, envelope, emission line, ultraviolet spectral region, He I, Lagrange point, second Lagrange point, optical thickness, ionized titanium, gas flow

ABSTRACT: Altogether 45 spectrograms have been obtained of β Lyr with the slitless ASI-5 spectrograph mounted at the High Altitude Station of the Gosudarstvenny*y astronomicheskiy institut im. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute). The station is located near Alma-Ata at a height of 3000 meters. The emission lines of neutral helium and ionized titanium of the β Lyr envelope in the investigated spectral region λλ3600-3000 are identified. The equivalent widths of emission line He I 3188 A, reduced to the continuum at maximum brightness, are determined at different phases of the eclipse. An intensity increase

Card 1/2

ACCESSION NR: AP3004323

of the line at principal and secondary minimum is noted. The increase at secondary minimum is connected with the flow of gas from the envelope of the envelope of the system near the second Lagrange point L_2. The results are compared to observations of other authors of He I 3889 A, belonging to the same triplet. The intensity increase of λ 3188 A at secondary minimum and the absence of an increase of 3889 A at this same phase is explained by different optical thicknesses in the center of the line ($\tau \sim 10$ for λ 3889 A and $\tau \sim 5$ for λ 3188), which leads to the effective formation of these lines in different layers of the envelope. Orig. art. has: 1 figure and 1 table.

ASSOCIATION: Gos. astronomicheskiy in-t im. P. K. Shternberga (State Astronomical Institute)

SUBMITTED: 07Jul62 DATE ACQ: 20Aug63 ENCL: 00

SUB CODE: 00 NO REF. SOV: 002 OTHER 007

Card 2/2

LISHEV, V.A., inzh.; ALDUSHCHENKO, G.I., inzh.

Automatic temperature control and gas cut-off on runner brick and stopping device driers. Met. i gornorud. prom. no.4:76-77 Jl-Ag '62. (MIRA 15:9)

1. Zhdanovskiy metallurgicheskiy zavod imeni Il'icha. (Drying apparatus) (Automatic control)

DUBRAVIN, G.B., inzh.. Prinimal uchastiye ALDUSHIN, M.I.. POLYAKOV, V.I., kand.tekhn.nauk, nauchnyy red.; TYULENEVA, L.M., red.izd-va; OSENKO, L.M., tekhn.red.

[Assembling large-panel houses] Montazh krupnopanel'nykh domov. Moskva, Gos.izd-vo lit-ry po stroit., arkhit. i stroit.materialam, 1959. 121 p. (MIRA 13:3)

1. Akademiya stroitel'stva i arkhitektury SSSR. Institut organizatsii, mekhanizatsii i tekhnicheskoy pomoshchi stroitel'stvu. 2. Proizvoditel' rabot Moszhilstroya (for Aldushin).
(Precast concrete construction)

L 04549-67 EWT(d)/EWT(m)/EWP(w)/T/EWP(t)/ETI/EWP(h)/EWP(l) IJP(c) JD

ACC NR: AP6023439 (A) SOURCE CODE: UR/0135/66/000/007/0024/0026

AUTHOR: Tkachev, V. N. (Candidate of technical sciences); Aldyrev, D. A. (Engineer)

ORG: NIITM, Rostov-on-the-Don (NIITM)

TITLE: Induction surfacing of thin-walled metal objects with wear-resistant alloys

SOURCE: Svarochnoye proizvodstvo, no. 7, 1966, 24-26

TOPIC TAGS: induction hardening, wear resistant alloy, conveying equipment

ABSTRACT: The results of testing induction-surfaced "trough" of scraper conveyers are presented. Due to thermal effect on the surface, induction surfacing causes considerable warpage in the sheet metal. By clamping the work as shown in figure 1, the maximum warpage is reduced 25 times compared with an unclamped sheet. Two methods of placing inductors were used: from the side of the deposited layer, and from the other side. The second method is more efficient in that the inductor is closer to the workpiece. With a metal thickness of 3 mm and a frequency of 70 kilocycle, the current penetration is 2.6 mm. About 86.5% of the induced energy is turned into heat in this area. The other 13.5% of the energy input is released in the 0.4 mm of the sheet. Hence, it follows that the heat input is evenly spread throughout the entire thickness. In order to deposit 4 areas 140 × 30 mm, a special inductor was designed. It has an F100 ferritic magnet for increasing its efficiency. The F100 has a permeability coefficient of 100

Card 1/2 UDC: 621.791.927.7:621.3.023:669.018.25

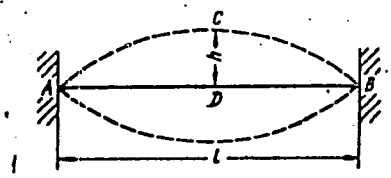


Fig. 1. Scheme of deformation of the coated zone.

and a maximum working temperature of 350°C. The depositing inductor is supplied from the LZ-107 high-frequency source (rating 100 kw, frequency 70 kilocycle, deposition area 140 × 25 mm, layer thickness 0.75 ± 0.25 mm). Deposition regime: time--25-30 sec, power consumption--1.1-1.2 (mw/hr), anode voltage--11 kv, contour voltage--4.5-6 kv, anode current--16-13 ka, grid current--2.8-3a. Under the above conditions, the sheet metal did not warp. However, due to internal stresses, some warpage took place during cooling. Therefore, the sheet must be water cooled before unclamping. This process is called "thermal fixing" and according to the micrographic tests it produced neither micro- nor macro-cracks. The Rockwell hardness of the surface was 48-52. The coated troughs are 1.8 times more wear-resistant compared with the uncoated troughs. Orig. art. has: 5 figures.

SUB CODE: 11,13/ SUBM DATE: none

APPROVED FOR RELEASE: 06/05/2000 CIA-RDP86-00513R000100810016-4"

ALDYREVA, M.V.; MESHENGISSER, S.M.; MIRSKIY, M.Ya.; SHTOMBERG, M.S. (Moskva)

Improving labor conditions in intaglio shops of printing plants.
Gig.truda i prof.zab. 3 no.1:51-54 Ja-F '59. (MIRA 12:2)
(BENZENE--TOXICOLOGY)

ALDYREVA, M.V., assistent

Experimental data substantiating the maximum permissible concentration of porofor ChKhZ-5 in the air of industrial rooms. Gig. i san. 28 no.7:18-23 Jl '63. (MIRA 17:1)

1. Iz kafedry promyshlennoy gigiyeny TSentral'nogo instituta usovershenstvovaniya vrachey.

L 11108-66 (N) EWT(m)/EWP(e)/EWP(v)/T/EWP(t)/EWP(k)/EWP(z)/EWP(b)/EWA(c) ID/HM/H

ACC NR: AP6002531 SOURCE CODE: UR/0286/65/000/023/0036/0036

INVENTOR: Petrov, S. A.; Kaufman, M. S.; Kinlyuk, F. I.; Zhuravlev, V. L.; Krichevskiy, Z. A.; Aldyrev, D. A.; Kazintsev, N. V.; Tkachev, V. N. 27 B

ORG: none

TITLE: Method of strengthening thin-sheet parts. Class 21, No. 176646. [announced by the All-Union Scientific Research and Design Technological Institute of Coal Machine Building (Vsesoyuznyy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy i proyektno-tekhnologicheskiy institut ugol'nogo mashinostroyeniya); Rostov Scientific Research Technological Machine Building Institute (Rostovskiy nauchno-issledovatel'skiy institut tekhnologii mashinostroyeniya)]

SOURCE: Byulleten' izobreteniy i tovarnykh znakov, no. 23, 1965, 36

TOPIC TAGS: thin sheet part, part strengthening, part surfacing, thin sheet surfacing, wear resistant powder

ABSTRACT: This Author Certificate introduces a method of strengthening thin-sheet parts by surfacing with wear-resistant powder deposited with high-frequency current. To maintain a constant gap between the inductor and the surfaced part, ensure a small depth of penetration in the base metal, and to avoid burning through, the inductor is located below the surfaced part. [ND]

SUB CODE: 11/ SUBM DATE: 24Nov62/ ATD PRESS: 4176

Card 1/1 H(a) UDC: 621.791.927-415

AL'DZHAMBAYEV, Sh. Yu.

"Experimental Study of the Activity of BCG Vaccine in Connection With the Method of Using It." Cand Med Sci, Inst of Physiology, Inst of Regional Pathology, and Inst of Clinical and Experimental Surgery, Acad Sci Kazakh SSR, Alma-Ata, 1955. (KL, No 10, Mar 55)

SO: Sum.No. 670, 29 Sep 55--Survey of Scientific and Technical Dissertations Defended at USSR Higher Educational Institutions (15)

AL'DZHAMBAYEV, Sh.Yu.

Combined treatment of experimental tuberculosis with antibacterial preparations and BCG vaccine. Sov.zdrav.Kir. no.2:38-40 '58.
(MIRA 12:12)

1. Iz kafedry mikrobiologii (zav. - prof. S.I. Gel'berg) Kirgizskogo gosmedinstituta.

(TUBERCULOSIS) (BCG VACCINATION)

ALECHKO, Mariya Mikhaylovna, Geroy Sotsialisticheskogo truda, doyarka; KOZIKO, L.U., red.; LUCHKIV, M.R., tekhn. red.

[Not by hand but by machine] Ne rukamy, a mashynamy. Uzhhorod, Zakarpats'ke obl. knizhkovo-gazetne vyd-vo, 1963. 18 p. (MIRA 17:4)

1. Kolkhoz imeni Lenina Tyachivskogo rayona, Zakarpatskaya oblast' (for Alechko).

L 45914-66 EWT(1,) AT
ACC NR: AP6028617 SOURCE CODE: UR/0057/66/036/008/1426/1434

AUTHOR: Abramova, K.B.; alechyan,G.A.; Peregud, B.P.

ORG: Physicotechnical Institute im. A.F.Ioffe, AN SSSR, Leningrad (Fiziko-tekhnicheskiy institut AN SSSR)

TITLE: Investigation of a system with a toroidal magnetic field increasing toward the periphery (the "Tornado" trap)

SOURCE: Zhurnal tekhnicheskoy fiziki, v. 36, no. 8, 1966, 1426-1434

TOPIC TAGS: plasma confinement, magnetic field, magnetic trap, topology, SPHERIC SHELL STRUCTURE, WEAK MAGNETIC FIELD, STRONG MAGNETIC FIELD

ABSTRACT: The authors have investigated the magnetic fields produced by conductors having the configurations shown in the drawings, figures 1 and 2. The investigations were undertaken in an effort to realize with ordinary conductors the fields having toroidal topology and containing an inner region of low field strength which G.V. Skornyakov (ZhTF, 32, 261, 777, 1494, 1962; Yadernyy sintez, 2, 1962; Nucl. Eng.1966) has shown to be possible within a superconducting sphere. The device shown in figure 1 (Tornado I) consisted of an 18.5 cm diameter copper spherical shell of 8 mm wall thickness containing a 14 turn helix of 8 mm diameter Armco iron rod separated from the copper shell by a 1 cm gap. The fields within the devices under low frequency excitation were mapped with probes. In the devices of both types the central region was separated from all the conductors by regions of enhanced field strength. The time during which a high strength field can be maintained depends on the inertia of the

Card 1/2 UDC: 533.9

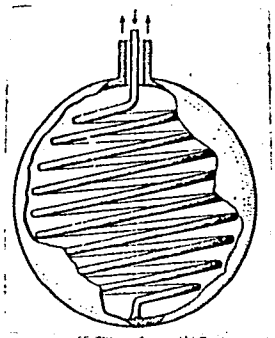


Fig.1

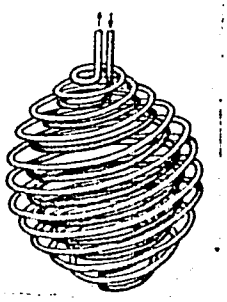


Fig.2

inner helical winding, which ultimately collapses under the electrodynamic forces. The inner helix resisted collapse for 5 to 8 milliseconds under currents that produced a maximum field strength of about 20 kOe. Further investigation of the possibilities of the devices for plasma containment will require filling them with plasma, which, the authors point out, it is not simple to do. The "Tornado" installation has been built for investigation of plasma confinement in devices of the type discussed here. The authors thank G.V.Skornyakov and V.Ye.Golant for many fruitful discussions. Orig. art. has: 10 figures.

SUB CODE: 20 SUBM DATE: 22Nov65 ORIG. REF: 006 OTH REF: 003

Card 2/2 mjs

KLISIC, P.; ALECKOVIC, S.; POLAK, I.

Treatment of femoral fractures by means of extension dressing with mastisol. Srpski arh. celok. lek. 88 no.7/8:771-775 Jl-Ag '60.

1. Ortopedsko-traumatolosko odeljenje Opste bolnice u Tuzli. Nacelnik: dr Predrag Klisic.

(FEMUR fract & disloc)

KLISIC, Predrag, dr.; POLAK, Ivan; ALECKOVIC, Sulejman

Early surgical therapy of experimental osteoarticular tuberculosis.
Srpski arh. celok. lek. 89 no.2:165-174 F '61.

1. Ortopedsko-traumatolosko odeljenje Opste bolnice u Tuzli.
Nacelnik: dr Predrag Klisic.

(TUBERCULOSIS OSTEOARTICULAR surg)

YUGOSLAVIA

P. KLISIC and S. [illegible], Department of [illegible] (Ortopedsko-traumatoloski odjel [illegible]) Central Hospital ([illegible]), Tuzla.

"Transcondylar Fractures of the [illegible]."

Belgrade, Acta Chirurgica Iugoslavica, Vol 9(10), No 3-4, 1962; pp 264-269.

Abstract [English summary modified]: Description of [illegible] cases in persons aged 21 to 34 and treated by internal fixation operation. Results were excellent in 3, good in 1, poor in 1 and unknown in the last case. The poor result was due to calcifying [illegible] in an epileptic girl. [illegible], 6 roentgenograms, 12 Western and 1 Yugoslav references.

1/1

KLISIC, P.; ALEKOVIC, S.

Transcondylar fractures of the humerus. Acta chir. iugosl. 9 no.3/4: 264-269 '62.

1. Ortopedsko-traumatolosko odeljenje Opste bolnice u Tuzli (Sef dr P. Klisic).
(HUMERAL FRACTURES)

AIECSESCU, Matei

At the periphery of the solar system. St si Teh Buc 15 no.11: 46-47 N '63.

1. Directorul Observatorului astronomic popular, Bucuresti.

L 38276-66

ACC NR: AP6028690 SOURCE CODE: RU/0024/66/000/002/0041/0047

AUTHOR: Alecsescu, Matei (Director)

ORG: People's Astronomic Observatory, Bucharest (Observatorul astronomic popular)

TITLE: Problems concerning the rotation of the earth

SOURCE: Natura. Seria geografie-geologie, no. 2, 1966, 41-47

TOPIC TAGS: Earth rotation, time measurement, clock

ABSTRACT: The author summarizes recent discoveries relating to the rotation and revolution of the earth, as well as in the field of time measurements. The use of the quartz clock and the atomic clock is described, and the importance of the discoveries for scientific research in general is emphasized. Orig. art. has: 1 table. [Based on author's Eng. abst.] [JPRS: 36,844]

SUB CODE: 03, 13 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 001 / SOV REF: 002
OTH REF: 006

Card 1/1 mlp

GHEORGHITA, T.; ALECU, A.

Checking the trade-union budget by the syndicate committees.
Munca sindic 6 no.7:57-58 Jl '62.

ALECU, Aurel

Carrying out the budget provisions, a permanent concern. Munca sindic 7 no.2:40-41 F '63.

ALECU, M.

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No affiliation given

Bucharest, Studii si Cercetari de Metalurgie, No 3, 1962, pp 351-369.

"Study to Identify the Sources of Impurity through Exogenous Nonmetallic Inclusions of Steels Produced in Siemens-Martin Furnaces."

Co-authors:

ALECU, M.

MIRON, I.

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ACC NR: AP6020254 SOURCE CODE: RU/0003/65/016/11-/0583/0586

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26
B

ORG: "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej" Polytechnical Institute, Bucharest (Institutul Politehnic "Gheorghe Gheorghiu-Dej")

TITLE: Evolution of chemical production in the Socialist Republic of Rumania

SOURCE: Revista de chimie, v. 16, no. 11-12, 1965, 583-586

TOPIC TAGS: chemical industry, industrial production

ABSTRACT: A summary of the achievements of the Rumanian chemical industry in the period 1950 through 1964. Investments in the chemical industry increased from 91 million lei in 1950 to 3,124 million lei in 1964, i.e., by 34 times, while investments in industry as a whole increased by 7 times during the same period. Figures are also presented to illustrate the relative growth of the principal sub-sectors of the chemical industry and the relative growth of Rumanian production as compared to that of other countries. Orig. art. has: 8 tables. [JPRS]

SUB CODE: 05, 07 / SUBM DATE: none / ORIG REF: 008

Card 1/1 JS

ALECU, M.

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Institute of Atomic Physics of the Academy of the RPR, (Institutul de Fizica Atomica al Academiei R.P.R.)

Bucharest, Studii si Cercetari [illegible], No 4, [illegible], pp [illegible].

"[illegible] of Wear of the Refractory Lining of [illegible], with the Aid of Radioactive Isotopes." (Research carried out at the Institute of Atomic Physics of the Academy of the RP in the year 1961. The experimental part was carried out at the [illegible] Metallurgical Combine, and the designing and construction of the apparatus in the electronics laboratory of the Institute of Atomic Physics.)

Co-authors:

ALECU, M., Institute of Atomic Physics of the Academy of the RP.

[illegible], A., Institute of Atomic Physics of the Academy of the [illegible].

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Study on the wear of the refractory lining of blast furnaces with the aid of radioisotopes. Rev Roum metallurg 8 no. 2:251-263 '63.

VINEA, E., ing., candidat in stiinte tehnice; ALECU, Maria, ing.

High temperature procedures and machinery for finishing textiles made of polyamide yarns. Ind text Rum 15 no.8:439-443 Ag '64

1. "Panduri" Relon Weaving Factory, Bucharest.

ALEFIRENKO, P.

Guyed roof for industrial buildings. Na sttoi.Ros. no.2:8-9 F '61.
(MIRA 14:6)

1. Glavnyy inzhener tresta Krasnoyarskalyuminstroy.
(Roofs)
(Reinforced concrete construction)

ALEGINA, O. N.

(2)

Method of determination of butoxy groups. S. A. Kantorovich and O. N. Alegina. *Byull. Obmenu Opyt. v Lakokrasock. Prom.* 1953, No. 4, 70–4; *Referat. Zhur., Khim.* 1953, No. 7122.—Butoxy groups in phenol-formaldehyde resin intermediates (monobutoxymonomethyldiphenylolpropane, dibutoxydimethyldimethyloldiphenylolpropane, tributoxytrimethylmonomethylolldiphenylolpropane, monobutoxymonomethyltrimethyloldiphenylolpropane, tetrabutoxytetramethyldiphenylolpropane) were detd. by a micromethod based on the reaction: $ROR' + HI = R'I + ROH$; $R'I + Br_2 = R'Br + IBr$; $IBr + 2Br_2 + 3H_2O = HIO_3 + 5HBr$; $HIO_3 + 5KI + 5H^+ = 3I_2 + 3H_2O + 5K^+$, $I_2 + 2Na_2S_2O_3 = 2NaI + 2Na_2S_4O_6$. The results agreed well with those obtained by the macromethod.

M. H.

RABINOVICH, R.I. Prinimali uchastiye: ALEGLAN, L.K., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; BARABANOVA, N.N.; BOSENKO, K.S.; VINNIK, V.V.; GRIGORCHUK, Ye.V.; GUMEROV, A.Kh.; DOBROCHASOV, D.F.; ZAMURAYEV, I.V.; ZAYTSEVA, A.G., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; KOL'TSOV, N.A.; LEVITIN, Kh.Z., kand. biol. nauk; LISITSKIY, B.Ya.; MATYASH, G.P.; MENTOV, A.V.; RABINOVICH,R.I.; SAL'NIKOV, V.V.; SVECHNIKOV, I.V.; SIMONOV, P.K.; SMIRNOV, V.V.; SMIRNOV, L.P.; SMIRNOVA, V.I.; STEPANOVA, V.I.; TARASOV, A.A.; FILATOVICH, V.V., kand. sel'khoz. nauk; FEDOROV, N.G., kand. tekhn. nauk; TSAPLIN, M.F.; KHROMOV, L.V.; DAVYDOVA, I., red.; PAL'MINA, N., tekhn. red.

[Sverdlovsk in Agricultural Exhibition of 1959] Sverdlovskaia sel'khoziaistvennaia vystavka. Sverdlovsk, Sverdlovskoe knizhnoe izd-vo, 1960. 131 p. (MIRA 14:10)

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(Sverdlovsk—Agricultural exhibitions)

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Country : YUGOSLAVIA.
Category: Human and Animal Physiology. Internal Secretion. Pancreas

Abs Jour: RZhBiol., No 19, 1958, 88998

Author : Alegretti, N.
Inst : Croatian Natural Science Society
Title : Vitamin C and the Insular Apparatus of Guinea Pigs.

Orig Pub: Glasnik biol., sbk. Hrvatsko prirodosl. drustvo, 1953 (1955) ser 2b, 7, 91

Abstract: Guinea pigs, maintained on a scorbutogenic diet, were administered daily for a period of three weeks, ascorbic acid (I) in doses of 0.125-2 mg. The criteria for scurvy were loss of weight, the condition of the teeth, and the ratio of alpha/beta-cells of the islands of Langerhans. The last mentioned

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Country : YUGOSLAVIA
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index expressed most accurately the balance of I in the organism. -- From the author's summary.

Card : 2/2